NEW YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BARKHIPTCT.

Disposition of Cases. Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of Daniel Talmadge.-

moe,
In the Matter of John N. Bonesteel,—Same order.
In the Matter of the New York Matt Steamship
Company.—Order for issation of bills of costs.
In the Matter of William Perry and Alfred T.
Merritt.—Order to show cause.
In the Matter of Same Bankrupts.—Order for inspection.

anction.

In the Matter of Fernback & Weisser.—Order decing Sheriff to pay assignee.

In the Matter of Edward Meyer.—Order for devery of property to assignee.

In the Matter of Joseph Suizberger.—Order of ref-

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Mutiny on the High Seas.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Arthur Campbell, Cornelius yle and George Alexander.—The circumstances of charge against the accoused are set forth in the positions of the principal witness, William B. the charge against the accoused are set forth in the depositions of the principal witness, William B. Bnelfon, master of the American bark Restless. The defendants were seamen on board the Restless while on her voyage from the port of Philadelphia to Barbados, thence to St. Martin, to Arquilla, thence to New York. On the voyage from St. Martin to Arguilla, on the 12th of February, the captain was below looking at his chart, when one of the passengers called him and said. "Captain, I believe there is murder going on forward among the crew." The captain ran immediately forward, and found the crew and officers in a general fight; saw the prisoner Boyle having hold of the mate and strugging with him; separated them; asked the cause of the disturbance, but received no satisfactory answer; next inquired who commenced the trouble; the mate then pointed to one of the orew, named Charles Deviin as the principal; put Deviin in irons; the prisoner Alexander soon after went to the captain and said "Captain, release that man, or we won't do any more work about the ship;" the captain refused, and ordered Alexander to his work, who again said he would not work till Devlin was released or he himself put in irons with him; Campbell, the other prisoner, was at the wheel at this time; in a few munites afterwards, without witness seeing any fresh cause, another general fight ensued; saw the mate down, with his clothes torn off, and Boyle struggling with him, the latter having his knife out of his sheath in his hand; was going to the assistance of the mate when Alexander obstructed him and raised a chain hook to strike with, when he (the captain) drew his revolver and fired, wounding Alexander in the side; this at once quelled the disturbance; the orisoner, Campbell, had in the meantime abandoned the wheel and went forward, and when the captain ordered him to resume his place at the wheel he refused to do so unless the vessel was put shout for the port they had left, Others of the crew followed the example of Campbelt, but all went out for the port they had left. Others of the creviowed the example of Campbelt, but all went t work subsequently.

Albert Foulkes, first mate, corroborated the captain's testimony, but explained that the row first originated among two of the crew, and appeared to be unpremeditated as to the subsequent pro-

ceedings.

The jurther hearing of the case stands adjourned to Friday next, at ten o'clock.

Seizure of Obscene Books, Pictures, &c. Yesterday Mr. James Gayler, chief Post Office detective, assisted by United States Deputy Marshals Dyer and McCay, made a descent on that portion of emises 52 John street used by Calvin Willia for the printing and sale of obscene looks, prints, pictures, photographs, &c., and succeeded in selzing a considerable quantity of the material of his lilicit traffic. Calvin himself was also arrested and brought before Commissioner Osborn, who committed him to Ludlow street jail pending the opening of the examination. The accused will be brought into court the marriage

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

A Notorious Counterfeiter Pardoned. Charles O. Brockway, the notorious counterfeiter, and chief of the gang of counterfeiters and dealers in spurious currency that infested this city and State some eighteen months ago, has been let loose upon some eighteen months ago, has been let loose upon the community once more. Brockway, after a protracted trial, which excited a great deal of interest at the time from the developments which then came to light, was found guilty and sentenced by Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany Penilentiary. Yesserday Deputy Marshai F. Augustus Thompson received the President's pardon and order for the immediate discharge of Brockway. United States Marshai Murray. Colonel William F. Woods and ex-Recorder Smith signed the recommendation for pardon.

SUPREME COURT-CISCUIT.

The Reade-Sweetzer Libel Sult-Closing of Testimony-A Wrinkle About No

Charles Reade vs. Charles H. Sweetzer.— The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday morning at the sitting of the court, the room being densely crowded. An article published in the Round Table, October 13, 1866, entitled "The English Bully," being comments upon the plaintiff's letter on "Prurient

had been engaged in literary pursuits for about twenty years. He said there was a custom among authors to employ assistants in their productions. In some cases the name of the more eminent author only was put on the title page and in some cases both names. The allegation that an author had done so would in some instances be damaging to the author, and in others it might not. With regard to revels it would be a difficult question to answer, but on the whole he considered it would not be damaging.

ging. In cross-examination the witness states that he aid not written any novels but had written several

had not written any novels but had written several magazine stories.

Henry Sediey testified that he was the present editor of the *kound *Itole;* followed the profession of anthor for seven or eight years; had written prose stories; was acquainted with the custom of writers of prose who employed assistants in writing stories; he knew that such a thing had been done, and that the imputation of having done so would, in some cases, be damaging; as to how long the custom had prevalled, he would say it existed a few years; such a c. stom had been imputed to Dickens; that was the general opinion in the literary world; he had been told in London by persons conversant with the facts, that Dickens had so employed persons; one of those Caristinas stories was so written, for one of the writers of the Christinas stories had told him he was the writer.

Curisimas stories was so written, for one of the writers of the Chrisimas stories had told him he was the writer.

Elchard Grant White was next examined, and in reply to a question asking what was Mrs. Henry Wood's rejuitation as an authoress in the literary word, he said he knew nothing of her personal reputation as an authoress; heard that her general reputation as an authoress; heard that her general reputation was that of a person who wrote sensational novels which were objectionable on the point of taste rather than in point of moral; but he knew nothing of her; heard nothing against her; said he had read "ciriffth Gaunt," that he knew the circulation of books generally; he had circulated it in his own family; had given it to his wife and sister to read after having carefully read it himself.

Daniel S. Syme stated that he had published "Criff-

raily; he had circulated it in his own family; had given it to his wife and sister to read after having carefully read it himself.

Daniel S. Syme stated that he had published "Griffith Gaunt" two days after it was published by Ticknor & Fields; that he sold 60,000—a circulation never before equalled by a novel in his recoolection, the general circulation being 50,000, which was considered good; one novel by Miss Braddon had had a large circulation, but he did not think as large as this.

Cross-examined—Witness had taken his copy from the Attinute Monthly; he had paid nothing for it.

Defendants then offered in evidence the New York papers of October 6, 1866, containing Frurient Prude's letter and the announcement of the publication on that day of the novel.

This closed the case for the defendants.

The plaintiffs then put the article in the Round Table of October 13, 1866, headed "An English Buily," in evidence.

Mr. Whitney then addressed the jury for the defence. He read the objectionable portions of the book in question and also the three articles published in the Round Table. He contended that the book was exactly what the editor of the Round Table claimed it was in those articles. He concluded by submitting that the book was immoral, and that the reflects was fully justifiable.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned till his morning.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Judge Jones rendered judgment in the following

Judge Jones rendered judgment in the lowcases this morning:—

arry cs. Carpenter.—Motion granted.
Wood cs. The Pucific Fire Insurance Compa

Motion granted.

Strong vs. Pearl.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Strong vs. Burney.—Order granted.

Stoher vs. Alten.—Order granted.

Norris vs. Hoc.—Motion granted.

Drummond vs. Lesite.—Motion granted.

Phelps vs. Bennett.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM.

Warehousing-Common Carriers-Replevia. Before Judge Pithian.

Micraon vs. Hope.—This case, which has occupied the court for two days, resulted in the Court's di-recting a verdict for the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff, on January 20 and 21, 1864, shipped fiventy-siz cases of goods, value of \$6,336, by the

delendants agreed to deliver the manual the defendant agreed to deliver the manual the order of the maintiff, and the plaintiff retained the antipping bills in his possession. The goods arrived in New York on the 27th or 28th of January and, no one calling for them, were stored in public storehouses on the 2d of February. On the lie storehouses on the 2d of February. On the lies to the storehouse of the ware the w no one calling for them, were stored in public storehouses on the 2d of February. On the 2nd February Riemberger & Worsley, respectively, by action of replevin, took the goods from the warehouse, and on the 21st of March legods from the warehouse, and on the 21st of March legods from the warehouse, and on the 21st of March legods from the warehouse, and on the 21st of March legods mad were informed by flope of the replevin proceedings, and he subsequently offered, through his attorners, Seward, Blatenford & Griswold, to have the judgments opened at his own expense if Mierson, the plaintiff, would furnish him with the necessary proof of his title to the property and have himself (Mierson) substituted as defendant. This offer Mierson declined, Mierson, Sternberger & Worsley were residents of the city of Philadelphia. Upon the above state of facts the Judge held that the goods were properly put in the storehouse by the defendant, and his duty as earrier did not thereafter continue; and that the goods being taken from the warehouse by the officers of the law on a regular and vahld process they were much constody of the law and the carrier excused from delivering, and that under the circumstances the plaintiff had such notice as would have enabled him, if he had accepted the defendant.

Topping & Dean for the plaintiff; Joseph Gutman, Jr., — Blatchford and Ira Shafer for the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART IL The Action Against a Despatch Company. Before Judge Pithian,

D. Prodore Mierson vs. Aaron D. Hope. - This case was resumed yesterday. By direction of the Court

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Judge Barrett rendered judgment in the following

cases yesterday morning:-Dart es. Walker.—Stay granted to and including the first Monday of April, with leave to the appei-lants to bring the question before the General Term on that day and to argue it orally. Carpenter vs. Soper.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

costs.

Bird vs. Pond.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

Herman vs. Aaronson.—Motion denied, without
costs. Green vs. Morel.—The first, second and third ranches are denied. The fourth is granted. No

Beyen vs. Wheeler.—Unless the amount be paid within three days after the service of the copy of the order, to be entered hereon, an attachment must

order, to be entered hereon, an attachment must issue.

Clark vs. Clark.—The statement in the twentieth paragraph of the answer with respect to the alleged concealment of the plaintin's whereabouts must be stricken out; in all other respects the motion is denied. No costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Bedford.

The first business in order yesterday morning was the calling of an additional panel of petty jurors, and as the Judge announced that he would only entertain legal excuses only a few gentlemen sought to shirk the performance of this public duty. The criticisms which the City Judge made in his charge upon citizens who sought to evade the discharge of jury duty seem to have had the desired effect.

The Grand Jury brought in another batch of in-

thus far by them, they are disposed to co-operate with the Court in the prompt administration of justice.

with the Court in the prompt administration of justice.

A BOLD LARCENY—THE JUDGE TELLS THE PRISONER SOME PAINFUL PACTS.

Charles Norman pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a ring, valued at seventy-eight dollars, on the 10th of September, 1888, the property of John Littledale, 195½ Bowery. The City Judge, in passing sentence, said that it was true, as his counsel had just stated, he was not convicted in this court; but he (Norman) was one of the worst young men in the city, and had been arrested several times. The counsel stated that the prisoner was a first class mechanic, and he (Judge Bedford) would send him where he could exercise his skill for a number of years. Last June Norman was jointly indicted for burglary with another man, who was convicted and sent to the State Prison for ten years. The larceny to which he now pleaded guilty was a bold one, and, as there were no extenuating circumstances, his Honor sent him to the State Prison for five years.

stances, his Honor sent him to the State Prison for five years.

HOMICIDE OF A RUSBAND BY RIS WIFE.

Eliza Johnson, who was indicted for causing the death of Norman L. Johnson by stabbing him with a knife on the 30th of November, was arraigned. Assistant District Attorney Hutchings made a statement of the case to the Court, and said that he could not ask a jury for a higher verdict than that of a low degree of manslaughter. He, therefore, accepted a pica of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The occurrence took piace at their room in 178 Forsyth street. It appeared that the parties were very intemperate, and the deceased frequently abused the prisoner. The Judge directed her to be remanded till Monday, in order to enable Mr. Kintzing, the assigned counsel, to find out more fully about the relation which subsisted between the prisoner and her unfortunate partner.

lation which subsisted between the prisoner and her unfortunate partner.

STEALING A ROBBE.

John McQuade, a youth, who was charged with stealing a horse on the 20th of February, the property of Ann Rourke, pleaded gullty to an attempt at grand larceny. It appeared from an examination which the Judge made of the case that the boy was in the act of disposing of the horse, worth \$160, to a man for five dollars. His Honor caused the person to be arraigned, and he talked "law" and not "gospel" to him. "Don't you know better," said the Judga, "than to buy a horse from a boy for five dollars that is worth \$150? You ought to be indicted for receiving stolen goods. Look out for yourself, for if you are brought here again I will send you to the State Prison. It is such men as you that encourage boys to steal."

CARRYING A RUNGSHOT.

courage boys to steal."

CARRYING A SLUNGSHOT.

John Collins was convicted of carrying a singshot and attempting to strike officer Pitman with it
when he arrested him for fighting on the 25th of
January. His counsel stated that there was a gentleman who would return from Washington on Monday who could give Collins a good character. Judge

when he arrested him for highing on the 25th of January. His counsel stated that there was a gentleman who would return from Washington on Monday who could give Collins a good character. Judge Bedford said that unless he was greatly in error he would have very little respect for any man from Washington or any other city who would come and give testimony bearing on the good character of the prisoner. His Houor was informed by the authorities that Collins is an escaped convict from the island, and that he was now under ball in the sum of \$600 for shooting a woman. He stood convicted of attacking a man with a cowardly weapon, and he would therefore impose the highest penaity known to the law, which was imprisonment in the State Prison for one year and a fine of \$500.

Samuel Lewenberger, was tried and convicted of steating a box of carponter's tools from John K. Palmatier on the 18th of February. As there was a doubt as to the value of the property, the jury found him guilty of petty larceny. He was sent to the Peniteutiary for six months.

A SCHOOLSOV'S QUARREL—ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

John Arnold was placed on trial, charged with feloniously assaulting John McGee on the 12th of Jandary, while they were returning from might school. The statement of the couplainant, that he did not strike Arnold digit and other material facts, was contradicted by four intelligent boys, who swore that McGee breatened to flash Arnold and that the prisoner had no kulle in his possession. The counsel offered to prove the excellent character of Arnold, which was admitted by Assistant District Attorney Tweed, who virtually abandoned the case. The Judge made a very concise and clear statement of the facts and the law applicable to felonious assaults and said that if the jury concurred in his yiew of the case they would acquit the accused. A verdict of not guilty was readered without a moment's deliberation.

COURT CALENBAR-THIS DAY.

COURT CALEMBAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY.—
NOS. 125—Manus Motice vs. Propeller E. B. Seymour,
&c.; 123—New York and Southern Steamship Company, &c., vs. British Steamship Iowa, &c.; 129—
Benjamin Carver vs. 100 Casks Red Wine, &c.; 129—
Henry Newton, &c., vs. 100 Casks Red Wine, &c.; 130—
John Burns et al. vs. William M. Peck et al.; 128—
Henry Hall et al. vs. Steamboat Metropolis, &c.; 134—
William Bell vs. George W. Merreites et al.
COURT of GENERAL SESSIONS.—CALENDAR POB
THURSDAY.—The People vs. James Martin, attempt
at burglary; Hannah Irwin, felonious assault and
battery; Gertrude Pferne, homicide; George Reinhafet, homicide; James E. Garney, burglary; John
Reilly, burglary; James C. Devlin, bigamy; James
Haley, robbery; Edward Lewis, burglary; John
Casey, Isrceny; Michael Connolly, Isrceny; William
Furiong, robbery; Harry Ames, robbery; William
Furiong, robbery, burglary; William
H. Chambers, obtaining goods by faise pretences.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER TESTERDAY .- The following record

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON,-It was currently reported in shipping circles on Tuesday last that the steamship City of London had lost one of

DEN DEATH .- An inquest was yesterday held SUDDEM DRATH.—An inquest was yesterday held at No. 97 James street by Coroner Keenan on the body of Nathan Whittaker, a man twenty-six years of are, who died there very suddenly about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night. He had long been suffering from disease of the heart, and that was the cause o' death. Deceased was a native of New York and lived in Piffcenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Brooklyn.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY IN A CARRIAGE.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. Eliza Hindley, of No. 659 Third avenue, was returning from Brooklyn in a carriage, in Houston

returning from Brooklyn in a carriage, in Houston street, near the Bowery, she was seized with a fit of apoplexy and expired almost instantly. Her mother-in-law was in the carriage with her at the time. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a husband and three children. The Coroner was

DEATH PROM INJURIES .- Coroner S. tay held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Dennis King, a native of Ireland, thirty-five body of Dennis King, a native of reland, intry-ave years of age, whose death resulted from injuries received on board the sfeamship Queen while at sea, about five weeks azo. The steamship was caught in a severe gale and deceased, who was a sailor on board, was struck by a wave with such force as to dash him violently against the deck. Several bones were fractured and death was the result.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF MERTING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—A meeting of the trustees of the College was held yesterday afternoon with the president Mr. R. Larremore, in the chair. A communication was received from Dr. Horace Webster tendering his resignation as president of the college. The resignation was accepted, and a resolution was adopted requesting Dr. Webster to act as president until his successor should be appointed. A large amount of routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—Mr. Stewart J.

DEATH OF A POLICE OPPICER.—Mr. Stewart J.
Smith, who died at his residence in Elizabeth street
on Tuesday, had been connected with the Police Department for upwards of twenty years. He was an partment for upwards of twenty years. He was an unusually vigitant and conscientious officer, and attifuily performed the duties of his office without fear or favor, and during his long term of service very few, if any, complaints were preferred against him, For many years past his health had been poor, during which time he was assigned for duty at the Tombs and Jefferson Market police courts. A few months since his aged mother died, and since that event he has beeg failing gradually. Some two or three weeks ago he was compelled to leave the court, where he had been assigned for duty, and going home failed gradually till Tuesday, when death ensued.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday Fire Marshal Jacobs, of Stainford, Conn. wirebug? man, whose daring incendiary exploits in burning buildings in Connecticut have been so fully ventilated recently. Placing himself in communica-tion with detective James Irving, of the Central office, the search was commenced. Yesterday Botts was found in a Broadway billiard saloon and taken to the Central office, where he was handcuffed and despatched to Stanford in charge of the officer who made the arrest and Mr. Jacobs.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF MONEY .- George Bradley, ALLEGED LARCENY OF MONEY.—George Bradley, residing at No. 73 Perry street, appeared before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and accused his brother, Joseph H. Bradley, of stealing from him, on the 27th uit., national bank bills to the amount of \$140. In the complainant's affidavit he narrates that the money was Tocked up in a trunk in his room, and that Joseph forced it open and after taking possession of the funds decamped to Newark, N. J., where he was found yesterday morning, having meanwhile managed to squander all but thirty dollars of the amount in various acts of dissipation. The accused was committed to answer the charge in default of \$1,500 bail.

POLICE TRIALS.

Five Dollars a Whiff-Affection for Servant There were about twenty complaints agains

heard yesterday before Commissioner

A COSTLY TETE-A-TETE.

The first offender arranged was Edward A. Simmons, of the Twelfth precinct, who was charged with conversing with a citizen while on post. J. J. Powell, of the Forty-eighth precinct, was charged with being "off post, in a bakery, smoking a pipe."

J. J. acknowledged the "corn," and pleaded in extenuation that he "had a toothache and as no drug store was open he lighted his pipe and took half a dozen whiffa." Fined ten days' pay, or a fraction over five dollars a "whiff."

over five dollars a "whift."

John Kelly, of the Fitteenth precinct, was charged with conversing with citizens—a couple of female citizens—whose headquarters are in a University place kitchen. It appears that the Sergeant had watched him, and caught him "in sweet communion" with the girls three times. He even so far forgot the responsibility of his position as to allow one of the girls to take his club and play with it. When Commissioner Brennan thought he understood the case sunfciently to make a disposition of it Kelly insisted on impressing him with the idea that the Sergeant had said he "would make it hot for him." Kelly taiked solong and so energetically that he made it 'hot' for himself, and was fined two days' pay, whereas one day's pay would have been the extent of his bill if he had "let up" when desired.

William Hayman, also of the Fifteenth precinct, was charged with patrolling his post in company with a female of questionable reputation. Billy said she wanted to find No. 8 West Fourteenth street, and he merely walked with her to find the place. The Commissioner intimated that women might be the ruin of Hayman yed, and fined him two days' pay.

Officers McLamon and Roman, of the Fourteenth precinct, were charged by roundsman Maloney with being off post and indulging in refreshments in Dramatic Hall, Houston street. McLamon wanted to make the Commissioner believe that he woundsman wanted nim, but the roundsman stated that he found Roman himster enjoying his coffee. Roman's coffee cost him \$9.84 (three days' pay), and McLauon was fined in a similar amount.

Nathaniel Frost, of the Forty-fourth precinct, was charged by Constance Levy, a resident of Brooklyn, with "schwarein false." It appears that Frost hal Levy arraigned before Judge Cornwell for keeping his wagon on the public street. Frost swore it was on the street three days, and Levy produced three witnesses to swear that Frost's statement was untrue. The Commissioner adjourned the case to enable Levy to make a complaint before a court of crimina over five dollars a "whiff."

SURMARINE LIGHT.

At the residence of Dr. R. O. Doremus a very in-At the residence of Dr. R. O. Doremus a very in-teresting experiment, in a small way, was made last evening to test the practicability of submarine illu-mination by a new method invented by a lady, and for which she has aiready obtained a patent. Two things are essentially necessary for that purpose, a strong light placed in such a manner as to burn without hindrance and yet illuminate the water around it, and an apparatus to see from above, from the deck of a maying ship, for instance, what is thus the deck of a moving slip, for instance, what is thus illuminated below the surface of the sea or river.

Mrs. Devoe seems to have hit, and in a very simple manner at that, the very best practical method of obtaining both. Her invention is, indeed, so simple that many, on seeing it, will be apt to exclaim, how queer it is that they had not thought of this before? Her plan, as patented, is simply this:—Two rows of glasses, resembling port holes, are placed in the sides of the vessel, below water mark. Three in a row would be sufficient. These glasses are slightly convex, in order to resist the pressure of water, and they may be protected by iron caps in the event of a storm or when the lights are not needed. On the outside of the vessel, in the rear of these glasses, are placed concave movable reflectors. Between the reflectors and the glasses either a calcium, magnesia or magnetic burner is used, and the powerful stream of light thus thrown out into the water illuminates everything within quite a distance from the source of the light. The apparatus to enable the person on cleck to see clearly what is in this way made visible below the waters is also very simple. It consists of a hollow metal tube, constructed in the shape of a water tight telescope, and has at its end a wide glass cylinder, within which moves a plane mirror on its central axis, the angle of which can be so regulated at the top of the tube that whatever image is received by the mirror below is reflected vertically upward through the tube into the eye of the observer. The apparatus was tested plant evening by Dr. Doremus, the light used being hydro-oxygen gas on a magnesia come and a small reflector used by the hand of one of the cost required at the stop of the tube that whatever image is received by the mirror below is reflected vertically upward through the tube into the eye of the observer. The apparatus was tested plant evening by Dr. Doremus, the light used being hydro-oxygen gas on a magnesia come and a small reflector used by the hand of the deck of a moving ship, for instance, what is thus illuminated below the surface of the sea or river.

might blaze its light under water upon the whole ship, examine by means of this new telescope the null from stem to stern and from the keel to the water line, and determine whether any damage has been done, and if so, to what extent. In case of war similar small boats might precede larger vessels and survey the waters beneath for torpedoes with as much accuracy, night and day, as the man at the matchead looks out for batteries on shore in the broad day sun. A proposition has been submitted to the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission of naval officers to test the availability and uses of this invention. But it appears that this committee have not acted upon the matter yet. Dr. Doremus, however, appears to be satisfied with its practicability.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Calling the Grand Jury.

The names of the Grand Jurors summoned for the present term of this court were called yesterday sternoon, but the jury were not empanelled, in con-sequence of the government not being able to pre-sent to them cases that are awaiting their action. In consequence the jury were discharged until Wednes-day next.

Man Dog .- Officer Marshall, of the Forty-ninth pre cinct police, was called upon on Tuesday evening last to shoot a rabid dog at the residence of Mr.

tioned for the formation of a new police precinct, and represented that the present station house

infortunate servant girl who was so terribly burned by her clothing taking fire at the partor grate at the

FIRE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN-LOSS \$20,000

A SHOCKING CASE.

to hold an inquest in the case of a negro boy named John Wilson, seven years of age, who died from destitution and neglect, at the residence of his father in North Eighth street, near Union avenue, Williamsburg. When the Coroner reached the wretched abode he found the body of the wretched abode he found the body of the child lying under a ricketty table, and in the same apartment were three children in an emacased condition, while the father, Samuel Wilson, about sixty years of age, was lying upon the floor, covered with rags, and apparently in a dying condition. The verdict in the case of the boy was that he had died from general debility, and the Coroner and jury were of the opinion that the boy's feet were frostbitten. About two months ago the child was found in one of the public streets by an officer of the Forty-lith precinct and removed to the Fourth street station house as to whether he had a home or parents, ne answered that his father, Samuel Wilson, burned one of his feet with a redhot poker while he was saleet and the turned him into the street. An examination of the boy's foot showed that his toos were nearly ourned to a cinder, but he bore his sufferings nobily and uncomplainingly, and on the following day he was returned to his unnatural parent by the police. Since that time, it is said, the boy has been daily sent abroad by his father to solicit alms, the latter being unable to leave his apartments in consequence of a rheumatic affection, and he and three children were subsisting on what aims little John received. On Monday last—an extremely cold day—the child went forth for the last time. He returned late, empty-handed and in a perishing condition. latter being unable to leave his aparticular and three quence of a rheumatic affection, and he and three children were subsisting on what aims little John received. On Monday last—an extremely cold day—the child went forth for the last time. He returned late, empty-handed and in a perishing condition, was abused for his want of success, sought refuge under a table and there gave up his spirit. Seeing the wretched condition of this family, Coroner Whitehall notified the Superintendent of the Poor of the facts, and heard nothing more of them until yesterday, when he was called upon to hold an inquest over the body of the writched father. A verdict similar to that in the case of the child was rendered, and again the Coroner appealed to the Superintendent of the Poor, or his deputy, to take charge of the surviving members of this starved family.

The regular weekly meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborn in the chair.
The special order of business was the act presented at the previous meeting for presentation to the State Legislature, to authorize the Board of Supervisors Legislature, to authorize the Board of Supervisors to borrow the sum of \$75,000 on the credit of Kings county for the erection of a workhouse, to be under the direction of the Superintendents of the Poor. After some discussion the act was approved by the Board, and will be forwarded immediately for the action of the Legislature. The chair called up the resolution in reference to the laying out of the county towns roads. The Supervisor from Gravesend moved the reference of the subject until next week, when the representative from Flatbush would be enabled to be present. Supervisor Little urged the immediate adoption of the resolution in question, and stated that there were gentlemen in Flatlands who were desirous of putting up superior buildings, but they were deterred from doing so by the delay in this matter. The inconvenience to which, these property owners are subjected is a source of much annoyance and is worthy of the immediate consideration of the Board. The subject was finally laid over. The Committee on Lunatic Asylums reported in favor of \$20,000 to vettiate the old portion of the lunatic asylum, Flatbush, and a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to borrow that amount for the purpose was adopted by the Board. The same committee also reported a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating \$30,000 for the payment of bills incurred, &c., for the completion of the addition to the Asylum. The County Treasurer was authorized to pay this amount. Supervisor Foran, chairman of the Penitentiary Committee, reported a resolution to appropriate \$75,000 for the payment of bills incurred, &c., for the completion of the work shope and the work to be \$110,000, Of this sum the mason work pad for was \$38.500; carpenter, \$24,000; painting and graining, \$4,000; architect, \$2,500. Twenty-five hundred dollars are still due on the workshope and the balance on the walls in course of erection. The resolution was adopted. Supervisor Whithill presented a resolution, which was carried, directing that the Committee on Alms to borrow the sum of \$75,000 on the credit of Kings

НУВЗОРНОВІА.

An Antidote for the Bites of Rabid Dogs, Serpents, &c.
To the Editor of the Herald:

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

George B. Eikiens, in Dean street, between Brooklyn and Hudson avenues. The animal gave unmistak-able evidence of hydrophobia.

PROFOSED NEW PRECINCT IN BROOKLYN.—The citizens of the Twelith ward, Brooklyn, having peti-

(Forty-third) is two miles from the portions of the ward. The Board of Police at their session yesterday favorably considered the petition, and will, no doubt, act upon it so soon as they secure an increase of the force, FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.-Maria Donion, the

by her clothing taking fire at the parior grate at the residence of her employer, Mrs. Robinson, No. 51 Tompkins place, on Tuesday night last, died from the enects of her injuries at St. Mary's (Catholico) Hospital yesterday. An inquest was held over the body before Coroner Jones, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered. Deceased was twenty years of age.

Fine 1.0 SOPTH BROOKLYN_LOSS \$20,000—The

alarm of fire in the Eighth district given at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the discovery of fames which were issuing from the smokehouse attached to the extensive fish drying smokehouse attached to the extensive fish drying establishment owned by Louis Wilson and situated at the foot of Smith street, near the Gowanus canal. The firemen were prompt in turning out, but the fiames spread with great rapidity and speedily enveloped the two story wooden building adjoining the brick smokehouse where it originated. These structures contained several hundred barrels of dried herring, mackerel, and other fish, portions of which were saved, and quantities were carried away by the denizens of the neighborhood. The buildings were entirely destroyed, and, together with the stock, involved a loss of \$22,000. The insurance upon this property is \$22,000. The names of the companies in which it was insured were not ascertained. There were twenty-four men employed at the establishment destroyed, who are thus unumely thrown out of employment.

Destitution and Death in Williamsburg. On Monday last Coroner Whitehill was called upo

Observing that the dreadful malady hydrophobia has become somewhat prevalent, and in many cases fatal in New York and vicinity, and that the public are becoming alarmed, I beg to acquaint you that there is a remedy, which, as far as I know, has never failed.

It has been used successfully as an antidote for

It has been used successfully as an antidote for hydrophobia, snake bites and the bites of centipedes, scorpions, adders and other poisonous animals. It is so efficacious that it has been adopted by the governments of India, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, South Australia, Ac., and introduced by me successfully in Egypt. The remedy is under the control of the governments above mentioned, and administered by duly authorized and qualified physicians, and being no secret, and well-known to my brethren of the medical profession, I have much pleasure in making it public. Its administration manily depending upon the age, constitution, habits, &c., of the victim, must be carefully effected, ofnerwise, instead of doing good, it would be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

RENEUT, Liquor ammoniss fortis.

Doug. For an adoit, hirty-devops in a wineglassful of water, twelve to litteen years old, fiventy to twenty-from the property of the pro

WALL STREET, March 3-5 P. M. Business opened this morning with a continuance of the stringency noticed last evening, which, as the day advanced, increased. From 1-16th to ½ commission was readily paid at one time on loans, with a large proportion of the day's business at coin intelarge proportion of the day's business at coin interest. The artificial character of this activity in funds was demonstrated later by the reaction which followed the close of banking hours, when it was found that a large surplus was left on band, losns having early in the day been very generally called in with a view to obtain higher rates. The consequence was a sudden decline in the rates of interest asked, and considerable amounts were put out at 7, 6 and 5 per cent, and it is even said offerings were made as low as 4 and 3 per cent. The highest rate on governments during the day between leading houses was seven per cent, which, towards leading houses was seven per cent, which, towards the close, fell off to six. The stringency, or rather the close, fell off to six. The stringency, or rather the apprehension and consequent appearance of it—for it does not seem that the supply of money on hand was at any time less than the legitimate need of the street, if the market had been suffered to operate normally—was produced by the reported shipment of currency in large amounts to Philadelphia, for what purpose is not stated, nor can it be understood. Whether such shipments occurred or not to the extent asserted is in itself problematical, and, taken in connection with other movements in the taken in connection with other movements in the government and stock market, this looks very much as though it were a new move in the stock jobbing interest, conceived in the same spirit, but designed to avoid the odium connected with the scheme of

As a consequence of this stringency there was a general depreciation of values on the Stock Exchange. Governments opened with a decline of % on eighty-ones and sixty-fours, % on old sixty-fives, 14 on sixty-eights and 34 on new sixty-fives, sixty-sevens and ten forties. At the noon call eighty-ones, sevens and ten forties. At the noon call eighty-ones, new sixty-fives and currency sixes declined \(\frac{1}{2}, \) sixty-twos \(\frac{1}{2} \) and sixty-fours \(\frac{1}{2}, \) Old sixty-fives and sixty-eights advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. Sixty-sevens were steady at 112\(\frac{1}{2} \) and ten-forties at 105\(\frac{1}{2} \) a 105\(\frac{1}{2}, \) At the last board the market obtained elements of strength in the increasing ease in money and advices from Washington respecting the Schenck bill to the effect that the Conference Committee had agreed to report it as it passed the House, and that it would probably pass the Senate in that and that it would probably pass the Senate in that shape. Upon these influences prices advanced and continued firm up to the close of business. The following were the closing prices at half-past four o'clock:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 114 a 115; do., coupon, 115% a 115%; do., 5-20's, registered, 112 a 112%; do., coupon, 1862, 117% a 117%; do., 1864, 113% a 113%; do., 1865, 114% a 115%; do., 1866, 114% a 115%; do., 1866, 114% a 115%; do., 1866, 115% a 115%; do., 1867, 115% 115; do., new, 1865, 112% a 112%; do., 1867, 112% a 112%; do., 1868, 112% a 112%; do., 10-40's, regis-

locking up."

a 112½; do., 1888, 112½ a 112½; do., 10-40's, registered, 104 a 104½; do., coupon, 105½ a 105½; currency bonds, 102 a 102½.

Gold opened at 132½, advanced to ½, sold down to 131½, rallied again, and closed at 131½. The market was excited throughout the day, and fuctuated very much under heavy speculative dealings. The gross clearing amounted to \$100,032,000, the gold balances to \$2,667,099, and the currency ces to \$3,954.645. Loans ranged from 6 to 10 per cent, and 1-3d of 1 per cent per day for carrying. The following table shows the range of gold during owing table shows the range of gold during

I	10 A. M	132%	2 P. M	131%
1	10:22 A. M	13234	2:15 P. M	132
1	11 A. M	132%	2:17 P. M	131%
1	12 M	132%	2:18 P. M	132
1	1 P. M. 1:05 P. M.	131%	3 P. M	132
3	130 F. M	1017	* F. M	101%
3	The foreign excha	nge m	arket was without fe	eature

remain as last quoted.
State bonds were steady to-day and quiet. The

following were the closing prices at five o'clock:— Tennessees, ex coupon, 67 a 67½; do., new, 65½ a 65½; do. five per cent, 57 a 61; Virginias, ex coupon, 50½ a 51; do., new, 60½ a 61½; do., registered stock. 50½ a 51; do., registered, 1866, 55 a 56; do., registered, 1867, 51½ a 52½; Georgia sixes, 81 a 81½; do. sevens, 92½ a 93; do. sevens, interest payable in Georgia, 88 a 90; North Carolinas, ex est payable in Georgia, 88 a 90; North Carolinas, ex coupon, 62½ a 63; do., new, 59 a 56½; Miasouri sixes, 87½ a 87½; do., Hannibal and 8t. Joseph, 68 a 88½; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 72 do. leve sixes, 66½ a 70; do. do. eights, 85 a 87; Alabama eights, 94½ a 95; do. fives, 66 a 67; do. sixen, sterling, 90 a 65; South Carolina sixes, 71 a 72; do., hew, 66½ a 71; do., registered stock, 60 a 65; City Memphis sixes, 56½ a 51½; do. Atlanta eights, 78 a 80; do. Savannah sevens, 61 a 92; do. New Orleans consols, 78 a 80; do. do. issued to rallroads, 69 a 70; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 66 a 67; do. eights, 54 a 56; Miasissippi Central Rallroad, first mortgage, 69 a 70; do. second mortgage, 53 a 56; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 90 a 91; do. second mortgage, 77 a 78; do. stock, 49 a 50; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 55.

last night, prices on the street before ten o'clock being mostly strong. At the first open board the express and miscellaneous shares were fairly active. with Mariposa as the feature and Pacific Mail buoyant. New York Central, however, declined, and railway shares, under the pressure of the high rates asked for money, weakened and fell off. The market at the first regular board was heavy and immediately succeeding, it being about the period of greatest stringency, prices reached their lowest point of the day. In the interval to the second open board there was a fractional recovery through the list, the market at this board being steady at the improvement prices advancing still more after the call and continuing to strengthen in proportion to the increasing ease in money, under purchases to cover "shorta," up to the last regular board, when the following prices prevailed:—Mariposa preferred, 32%; New prices prevalled:—Mariposa preferred, 32%; New York Central, 159% a 189%; Hudson River, 135 bld; Hariem, 133 a 135; Reading, 91¼ à 91½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 64½ a 65; do. preferred, 77 a 77¼ Michi-gan Southern, 96 a 26½; Pittsburg, 89¾ a 90½; Tole-do, 105 a 105½; Rock Island, 126 a 127; Northwestern,

do, 105 a 105 ½; Rock Island, 126 a 127; Northwestern, 81% a 81%; do. preferred. 90 a 90%.

At the last open board the market was again "off," the following being the closing prices at the call:—Cumberland, 36% a 37%; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 31 a 31%; American Express, 42 a 42%; Adams Express, 59% a 59%; Merchants' Union Express, 15% a 18; Quicksilver, 23% a 23%; Canton, 58% a 59%; Pacido Mail, 101% a 101%; Western Union Telegraph, 36% a 37; New York Central, 158% a 158%; Harlem, 133 a 137; Hudson River, 126 a 136%; Reading, 91% a 91%; Chicago and Alton, 156 a 190; do. preferred, 157 bid; Bankers' and Brokers', 105 a 110; Alton and Terre Haute, 3 6 a 38; do. preferred, 55 a 65; Toledo and Wabash, 65% a 65%; do. Milwaukoe and St. Paul, 65 a 55%; do. preferred, 77% a 77%; Fort Wayne, 117% a 118; Ohlo and Mississippi, 33% a 33%; Michigan Southern, ferred, 77% a 77%; Fort Wayne, -117% a 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 33% a 33%; Michigan Southern, 95% a 95%; Illinois Central, 140 a 141%; Cleveland and Pfitsburg, 89% a 89%; Cleveland and Toledo, 105% a 105%; Rock Island, 126% a 128; Northwestern, 81% a 81%; do, preferred, 20 a 90%; Boston Water Power, 16% a 16%; Mariposs, 13% a 14; do, preferred, 32% a 33; Lake Shore, 106 a 105%.

Later the market was "hammered" on the street, and a further decline followed, the different stocks, however, closing firm at the lower quotations as given below.

given below.

Rusiness throughout the day was limited and devold of any special interest.

The following were the bids for city bank stocks to-day:—New York, 133; Manhattan, 140; Mechanics', 130; America, 146; Phenix, 107; Mechanics and Traders', 126; National, 110; Merchania' Exchange, 1174; Seventh Ward, 112; Commerce, 122; American Exchange, 1164; Bank of the Republic, 1174; Bank of North America, 108; Hanover, 109; Metropelitan, 140; People's, 140; Nassau, 104; Shoe and Leather, 130; Corn Exchange, 129; Continental, 20%; St. Nicholas, 1124; Commonweatth, 112%; Importers and Traders', 128; Park, 1574; Central National, 1003; Ninth National, 111; Oriental, 140.

The now famous "Schenck bill" passed both houses late this afternoon in the shape reported by the conference committee. The full text of the bill will be found in the reports of the Congressional proceedings.

although a comparatively small item, is encouraging

The receipts for customs and the receipts, pay-ments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been as

follows:-The exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending March 2 and since the commencement of the year compare as

For the week.... \$4,492,564 \$3,980,200 \$2,108,676
Prev. reported... 27,745,454 25,912,129 23,928,746 Since Jan. 1....\$32,238,018 \$29,892,329

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHAVE



Quarter-past Twelve o'Clock P. M \$10000 US D's, '81, c. '1154,' \$12000 US 5-20, c, '65.
2500 US 6-20, c, '62. 1174, 25000 do.
4804 do. 1175, 25000 do.
500 US 5-20, c, '64. 1175, 25000 do.
500 US 5-20, c, '64. 1175, 250000 do.
500 US 5-20, c, '64. 1175, 250000 do.
500 do. 1184, 250000 do.

Half-past Five o'Clock P.

STREET QUOTATIONS.

ores. 69% a 50% Obio a Miss. 23% a Mail. 100% a 100% Pittaburg. 89% a 7 rd. 39% a 59% Toledo. 105 a tral. 188 a 188% Rock Island. 123% a 88 a 58% Rock Island. 123% a 189 a 189 Northwestern 80% a 11% a 91% Northwestern 1 COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, March 3-6 P. M

Tuture deliver future deliver for april and Maj pronde and Mode an

There was a fair demand for spring wheat, prices, the market closing dull at about \$1 50 a 2 in store and \$1 62 a \$1 53 delivered, but the higher prices. The aggregate anies were about 75,000 bushels at \$1 54 a \$1 50 for No. 3 spring in store, \$1 55 a \$1 5 and \$1 55 for about 75 for amount of the last price only for small lots, \$1 75 for amber Michigan, \$2 13 for small lots white Michigan, and \$1 55 for white Wisconsin, Private advices per abbushes.

2 in store and \$1 62 a \$1 53 delivered, but the sales were an higher prices. The aggregate anses were about 75 000 bushele at \$1 55 for 40. Michigan, and \$1 55 for white Wisconsin. Private advices per cable quoted No. 2 wheat at \$2. d. d.; No. 1, \$2. 10. and ewe corn \$1s. Corn was firmer, though less active, the takes being \$0,000 bushels at \$20. a \$7c. for new mired Western, closing at \$7c. a \$9c. for white Western, \$1 for yellow do., including about 25,000 bushels new mared Western to arrive during the next ton days at \$20. a \$3c. Oats were moderately act \$5c. at \$7c. for white Western, \$1 for yellow do., including about 25,000 bushels new mared Western to arrive during the next ton days at \$20. a \$3c. Oats were moderately act \$5c. at \$7c. \$7c. yellow do., including about 25,000 bushels new mared western to arrive during the next ton days at \$20. a \$3c. Oats were moderately act \$7c. at \$7c. yellow do., including about \$1. yellow do., including about \$1. yellow do., including a \$1. yellow do.,

and Leather, 130; Corn Exchange, 129; Continental, 109%; St. Nicholas, 112%; Commonwealth, 112%; Importers and Traders', 129; Park, 157%; Central National, 109½; Ninth National, 111; Oriental, 140.

The now famous "Schenck buil" passed both houses late this afternoon in the shape reported by the conference committee. The full text of the bill will be found in the reports of the Congressional proceedings.

The statement of the public debt to March I, just presented by the secretary of the Treasury, is published chewn're. It exhibits a decrease of \$10,865,75 as compared with the January Statement, which,